

CHARLES ROSNER

THE WRITING
ON THE WALL

1813 - 1943

With 38 full-page illustrations



NICHOLSON & WATSON

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To S

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THE striking points of resemblance between Napoleon and Hitler have been stressed again and again : their ambitions, their goals and the causes of their downfall, the dictatorial methods they used in their own countries and the ruthless force they employed to achieve their ultimate aim of dominating Europe and the whole world. The similarity is obvious : Napoleon became Emperor and dictator of France after France had freed herself from the Bourbon Dynasty and had achieved the triple ideal of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. More than a century later Hitler became Chancellor and Führer of Germany after she had rid herself of the Hohenzollern Dynasty and a Kaiser who had led his nation into one of the most disastrous wars in history—a price which the Germans had to pay to reach the brief period of freedom under the Weimar Republic.

In both cases the people of these countries lost their great achievements through megalomaniac tyrants because they were not sufficiently united in their determination to defend their liberties.

Again and again this comparison is cited. Yet there is another side to the picture.

In both cases—in 1803-1813 just as in 1939-1943—the dictators had to face two main obstacles : Britain and Russia. Both dictators wanted to avoid a war on two fronts. They made treaties only to break them and

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were ultimately involved in fighting both in the West and in the East. Napoleon and Hitler both planned to crush Britain first by an invasion; this was called off in 1803 as it was in 1940. Then they both tried to destroy Russia as an essential preliminary to obtaining a free hand against Britain. Both of them met their first military defeat in the East — to be crushed finally in the West.

How did it happen that Britain, unprepared and Russia, not equipped for the total warfare of 1812 or 1941, were able to foil the invader who had been working then as now for many years to achieve the paramount aim of military superiority?

Napoleon and Hitler alike misjudged their foes. They were thinking in terms of mere *power* instead of the peoples' will to resist tyranny.

In 1803 and 1939 the Continental dictators faced a Britain unprepared and resting somewhat complacently on her democratic achievements. The people only rose to defend their freedom when the danger was immediate. But in the moment of danger the war became a "People's War" and the invader would have had to fight the entire population of the island fortress, united in 1940 as it was in 1803.

In 1812 Napoleon succeeded in capturing Moscow; in 1941 Hitler was almost in sight of the great city. But neither of them ever conquered Russia

or the Russian spirit. As in 1812, the Russians of 1941 scorched their cities, destroyed their crops and the whole nation rose to arms against the invader.

It may be true or it may be false that democracies do not learn by their past mistakes or perils. One thing is certain : they did not accept the lesson that they must be armed if only to prevent war. But their real arms are made of sterner stuff than steel and iron—the free will to resist and to save their liberties whatever the cost. Freedom is life to them and life is not worth living without freedom.

History often repeats itself. Dictators may wage “total war,” but their method of warfare will always rouse a liberty-loving people, and the will to resist of the “united nations” will surely hurl them to their inevitable doom.

This book of pictures has been compiled from the Napoleonic collection of broadsheets, cartoons and prints bequeathed to the University of Oxford by the Marquess Curzon, and are published with the consent of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. They have been arranged to illustrate the invasion threat directed against Britain in 1798-1803, Napoleon's 1812-13-Campaign in Russia ; his Egyptian venture to open the road to India in 1799 ; the “United Nations” of 1813. It sets out to show and prove the similarity of the situation in 1803 and 1940, 1812 and 1941, 1799 and 1943 respectively.

We have to thank Messrs. Cassell & Co., Ltd., publishers of the Prime Minister's speeches, for permission to reprint extracts.

“ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST I RECEIVED HIS Majesty’s Commission to form a new Administration. It was the evident wish and will of Parliament and the nation that this should be conceived on the broadest possible basis and that it should include all parties, both those who supported the late Government and also the parties of the Opposition.

“I would say to the House, as I said to those who have joined this Government : ‘I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.’

“You ask what is our policy? I will say : It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us : to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime.”

May 13, 1940

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

TO THE People of England.

Friends and Countrymen,

AS BONAPARTE and his ARMY seem determined to attempt an Invasion of this Country, it becomes the Government and the People to consider seriously of the probability of such an event, and properly to estimate the consequences; to consider well the sentiments of the people, and to guard against internal as well as external enemies.

Some people affect to doubt whether Bonaparte has any such intention, and others, who believe that he may make the attempt, say, it is impossible he can succeed, and contemplate his threats without emotion. These opinions proceed either from a hope of the success of an Invasion, or ignorance of the character of the Enemy; and both of them have one tendency, that is, to produce supineness and indifference.

Nothing, surely, can tend so effectually to serve the Enemy's cause, as an opinion that the French cannot hurt us.—Let every man in the Kingdom entertain this notion, and THE COUNTRY WOULD BECOME AN EASY PREY. A proper sense of danger, when danger threatens, is the first thing that moves towards averting the danger. Where there is no sense of danger, or but little, there will be but little or no exertion; and these are the considerations which lead me to suspect that those who are perpetually crying out, "Bonaparte won't attempt an Invasion;" or, "if he does, it is impossible he should succeed," are either fools or scoundrels. It may be boldly said, that no friend to his Country, no one who properly estimates the blessings we enjoy, no man who does not wish success to the ARCH-FIEND BONAPARTE, will say, that there is no probability of an Invasion; unless he is so besotted with ignorance of the present state of human affairs, and of the character of that GREAT SHEDDER OF HUMAN BLOOD, as to be properly denominated a fool.

During the late War Bonaparte made a number of desperate attempts, he overcame obstacles apparently insurmountable, and astonished Europe by the promptitude and decision of his measures. He has often been successful merely because his attempts have been desperate, and his advances unexpected; and those who have opposed him have been overcome, not because they were destitute of the means of resistance, but because they were appalled and confounded by the rashness of his enterprises.

His adventures have been of such a nature as are fully sufficient to justify an apprehension that he will make the attempt, and that he may possibly succeed in landing an Army in Britain. But if we are to be told, that he dare not attempt it, or, if he does, that his success is impossible, we shall be led into a state of indifference, which will be fatal to us. It is not in human nature to make such great exertions to avert danger, where there is only a cool calculation of the probability of an event, and the mind is in a state of considerable doubt about that probability, as are made when the mind is sensibly affected by a danger, which is seen to be impending. It is, therefore, the duty of every Friend to his Country, to RING THE BELL OF ALARM, to excite in the minds of men of ALL RANKS, a strong feeling of the danger to which we are exposed, and of the ruin that would follow, if that danger should be consummated! But yet in such a way as not to excite fear.—To impress on their minds a strong sense of the necessity of great exertion, and in that case of the certainty of ultimate success. This is the point to which Britons should be brought.—They should be convinced, that the French Army is now collecting for the avowed purpose of invading us, and that ere long, the bold attempt will be made.—They should be taught, that if we slight and contemn the danger, THE COUNTRY IS LOST; but that if the danger is properly estimated, and BRITONS will exert themselves, THE COUNTRY IS SAVED!

Let every one, therefore, be on his guard against those who would endeavour to persuade them, that we are in no danger.—Such men should be considered as public Enemies. THE CRISIS IS AWFUL, AND THE NATIONAL SAFETY MUST NOT BE TRIFLED WITH. The people should recollect and apply the good old maxim, "He who is NOT FOR US, IS AGAINST US." In times like these, there should be a unity of sentiment, and a unity of action. There should be but one heart, and one soul. One spirit of resistance should enflame every mind. Britons should consider themselves as brethren united together in one common cause, in which all are equally and most importantly interested.

Indeed, COUNTRYMEN, you are deeply interested in the present GREAT STRUGGLE. It is a contest between tyranny and inveterate malice on the part of our Enemies, and a determination on the part of BRITONS, to MAINTAIN THEIR DEAREST AND MOST IMPORTANT INTERESTS.

The Conquest of this Country by the French, would be the greatest of all evils that could befall it. Our Enemy says, HE WILL DESTROY IT:—He tells you, that YOU SHALL BE PUT TO THE SWORD. IT IS FOR YOU TO GIVE THE LIE TO THE IMPUDENT INVADER.

Countrymen,

SINCE this has been a Nation, the People were never more imperiously called upon by THEIR OWN INTERESTS, to strengthen the Arm of Government. To lay aside all party differences. And to determine to effect THE SALVATION OF THEIR COUNTRY, OR TO FALL AMONGST ITS RUINS!

July 15, 1803.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

“ I HAVE, MYSELF, FULL CONFIDENCE THAT IF all do their duty, if nothing is neglected, and if the best arrangements are made, as they are being made, we shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our island home, to ride out the storm of war, and to outlive the menace of tyranny, if necessary, for years, if necessary, alone. At any rate, that is what we are going to try to do. That is the resolve of His Majesty's Government—every man of them. That is the will of Parliament and the nation.

“ Even though large tracts of Europe and many old and famous States have fallen or may fall into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi Rule, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end—we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills ; we shall never surrender.”

June 4, 1940

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Bonaparte's true Character,

AND

The Consequences which await England,

Should we, by our Supineness, suffer him to put his Threats of Invasion into Execution.

HAVING enslaved the People, whom he undertook to free, and plundered and subjugated all Orders of the Inhabitants, rich and poor, of Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, under the solemn assurances of Fraternity and Friendship, he is now determined on the INVASION of this UNITED KINGDOM, and is making the most formidable preparations for that purpose.

And although Bonaparte himself is of opinion, the success of such an undertaking is highly improbable, and that he must sacrifice Army after Army, if he perseveres in the Attempt, yet the Threat having been denounced, nothing can sustain the Honour of our Country, but the most energetic and universal Exertion. It is not enough for our reputation, that his success should be improbable, it ought, by the numbers and gallantry of our Volunteers, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to be rendered impossible. By such a Conduct only can this Nation continue to enjoy tranquillity, have a disposable Force in the hands of Government for offensive Operations, and share the glory of avenging the wrongs of Europe, against the Destroyer of its Liberty, its Happiness, and its Honour.

We are invited, fellow-citizens, to come forward in defence of the happiest and wisest Constitution known to the world; in defence of a Sovereign, who, for a Period of more than forty Years, has shewn himself to be the Father of all those who have the happiness to live under the British Government. In defending objects thus sacred and dear, we deplore that our Country is called upon to encounter a People with whom England wishes to live in amity, but who, unhappily for themselves and the civilized world, have submitted to the degradation of being made subservient to the aggrandizement and ambition of one man---an obscure Corsican, who began his murderous career, with turning his Artillery upon the Citizens of Paris---who boasted in his Public Letter from Pavia, of having shot the whole Municipality---who put the helpless innocent and unoffending Inhabitants of Alexandria, Man, Woman, and Child, to the Sword, till Slaughter was tired of its Work---who, against all the Laws of War, put near 4000 Turks to Death, in cold Blood, after their Surrender---who destroyed his own Comrades by Poison, when lying sick and wounded in Hospitals, because they were unable to further the Plan of Pillage, which carried him to Jean d'Acre---who having thus stained the Profession of Arms, and solemnly and publicly renounced the religious Faith of Christendom and embraced Mahometanism, again pretended to embrace the Christian Religion---who, on his return to France, destroyed the Representative System---who, after seducing the Polish Legion into the Service of his pretended Republic, treacherously transferred it to St. Domingo, where it has perished to a Man, either by Disease or the Sword---and who, finally, as it were to fill the Measure of his arrogance, has dared to attack what is most dear and useful to civilized Society, the Freedom of the Press, and the Freedom of Speech, by proposing to restrict the British Press, and the Deliberations of the British Senate---Such is the Tyrant we are called upon to oppose; and such is the Fate which awaits England, should we suffer him and his degraded Slaves to pollute our Soil.

“ I EXPECT THAT THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN is about to begin. Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilisation. Upon it depends our own British life, and the long continuity of our institutions and our Empire. The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be free and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands. But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, including all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age made more sinister, and perhaps more protracted, by the lights of perverted science. Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, ‘ This was their finest hour.’ ”

June 18, 1940

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The moment is arrived when War or Peace ceases to be any longer a question of policy; a restless and ambitious Usurper, who for some years past has been no less the curse of the country over which he tyrannizes than the scourge of the civilized world, waiting until he had subjugated or flenced every Power on the Continent, now threatens to blast your prosperity, menace your shores with invasion, your liberties with annihilation!—Great Britain is the only country in Europe that has defied his power and baffled his arms—Great Britain is, therefore the object of his utmost rancour, detestation, and hate. Our riches, our commerce, our manufactures have excited his envy—our rights, our free spirit, and our constitution form too glaring a contrast to his own usurped and tyrannical government, and he has vowed their overthrow and destruction. He would not admit of even French fraternity as the alternative for this Country—**HE DREADS THE VERY NAME OF LIBERTY, BECAUSE IT IS THE ENEMY OF TYRANTS,** and shudders lest the independent principles of England should be disseminated among the Slaves of France.

These, then, are the intentions and projects of our enemy—these are the scenes destined to be exhibited in this country, unless averted by the valour, unanimity, and patriotism of her Citizens. The danger is impending, but the moment that it is felt, and its extent generally ascertained, it can be no longer for to the People of England—a people, whose Fathers held that they were ever an over-match for the French when equal numbered, and THAT ONE BRITON WOULD ALWAYS DRIVE THREE FRENCHMEN BEFORE HIM—a People, whose Ancestors held that the shores of Britain must inevitably be the grave of every foe that attacked them!—when once then the danger is duly appreciated, and the gigantic efforts of our implacable foe known, such a people may will defiance upon the head of him who projects, and upon the horns of those who would attempt the rash enterprise.—Nor are these feelings to be condemned, or treated as prejudices—Even in our own day the laurels are still fresh upon the heads of heroes who have maintained the character that has been handed down to them, and rivalled the example of their illustrious forefathers.

Have we not within this century to boast A MARLBOROUGH who (besides his other victories) at Blenheim slew twelve thousand of the French, made fourteen thousand prisoners, and in less than a month conquered three hundred miles of territory from the enemy?

attempts at so rash and ruinous an enterprise.

Believe me before we part, Fellow-Countrymen, I am one of yourselves, and have no influence to operate upon me is this Address but the influence of Patriotism, the jealousy of our Rights, our National honor, and veneration for the Constitution of our illustrious forefathers.—I HAVE SEEN SUCCESSFULLY FALL BENEATH THE YOE OF OUR AMBITIOUS ADVERSARY, THE PEOPLE OF HOLLAND AND THE PEOPLE OF SWITZERLAND. Internal divisions and dissensions, fomented by himself, rendered them an easy prey to the watchful and insatiate depredator: he promised fairly, but promised to deceive—He would be their father, their protector—the guardian of their rights—and how has he approved himself?—he has indeed assumed the control of a parent, with the severity of a stern father—his soldiers are their protectors and task masters; and he has so taken their rights under his especial guardianship, as to exclude the devoted victims of his treachery and artifice from any share or knowledge of them.—I have seen the CONTINENTAL POSSESSIONS OF OUR KING OVERRUN AND SUBJUGATED by the same enemy who now threatens the British shores, BECAUSE THE DAY OF PREPARATION WAS POSTPONED, AND THE PEOPLE NEGLECTED THE DUTIES WHICH THEY OWED THEIR COUNTRY. Under the lash of their persecutors do they for such criminal and disloyal neglect at this moment languish, and, under subjection to the Confular Soldiers of Buonaparte, look back with remorse and regret to the loss of a British King—and pro-
fessor—and the benevolent father of his people—They could have saved theirs—WE WILL SAVE OUR COUNTRY—AND MAY EVERY BRITON WHO FEELS NOT THE INSULTS THAT HAVE BEEN HEAPED UPON HIS COUNTRY, AND HESENTS NOT THE BLOODY THREATS THAT ARE HELD OUT AGAINST IT, BECOME A COLONIST OF FRANCE AND THE EVER REPINING SLAVE OF BUONAPARTE!

PUBLICOLA.

“**A**ND NOW IT HAS COME TO US TO STAND alone in the breach, and face the worst that tyrant’s might and enmity can do. Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we serve an unfolding purpose, we are ready to defend our native land against the invasion, by which it is threatened. We are fighting *by* ourselves alone ; but we are not fighting *for* ourselves alone. Here in this strong City of Refuge which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress and is of deep consequence to Christian civilisation ; here, girt about by seas and oceans where the Navy reigns ; shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our airmen—we await undismayed the impending assault. Perhaps it will come to-night. Perhaps it will come next week. Perhaps it will never come. But be the ordeal sharp or long, or both, we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parley ; we may show mercy—we shall ask for none.”

July 14, 1940

WINSTON CHURCHILL

LONDON, JULY 26, 1803

THE DECLARATION

OF THE

Merchants, Bankers, TRADERS, and other INHABITANTS OF LONDON AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

AT a very numerous Meeting of MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS, and other INHABITANTS of LONDON and its Neighbourhood, held on the ROYAL EXCHANGE this Day, in Consequence of public Advertisement,

The following DECLARATION was proposed, and unanimously resolved upon:—

WE, the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of London and its Neighbourhood, deem it our bounden Duty, at the present momentous Period, to make public our unanimous Determination to stand or fall with our King and Country.

The Independence and Existence of the British Empire—the Safety, the Liberty, the Life of every Man in the Kingdom are at Stake. The Events perhaps of a few Months, *errand* of a few Years, are to determine whether we and our Children are to continue Freemen and Members of the most flourishing Community in the World, or whether we are to be the Slaves of our most implacable Enemies—*themselves* the Slaves of a foreign Usurper!

We look on this great Crisis without Difinety. We have the most firm Reliance on the Spirit and Virtue of the People of this Country. We believe that there exists a firmer as well as nobler Courage than any which Rapine can inspire, and we cannot entertain such gloomy and unworthy Apprehensions of the moral Order of the World, as to think that so admirable a Quality can be the *exclusive* Attribute of Freebooters or Slaves. We fight for our *Lives* and *Livelihood*—to defend the *dearest* Hopes of our *Children*—to maintain the unsupported Glory which we have inherited from our Ancestors—to guard from Outrage and Shame those whom Nature has entrusted to our Protection—to preserve the Honour and Existence of the Country that gave us Birth.

We fight for that Constitution and System of Society, which is at once the noblest Monument and the firmest Bulwark of Civilization!—We fight to preserve the *whole Earth* from the barbarous Yoke of military Despotism!—We fight for the Independence of all Nations, even of those who are the most indifferent to our Fate, or the most blindly jealous of our Prosperity!

In *to glorious* a Cause—in the Defence of these dear and sacred Objects, we trust that the God of our Fathers will inspire us with a *valour* which will be more than equal to the *daring* Ferocity of those who are lured, by the Hope of Plunder, to fight the Battles of Ambition.

His Majesty is about to call upon his People to arm in their own Defence. We *trust*, and we *believe* that he will *not* call on them in vain—that the Freemen of this Land, going forth in the righteous Cause of their Country, under the Blessing of Almighty God, will inflict the most signal Chastisement on those who have dared to threaten our Destruction—a Chastisement, of which the Memory will long guard the Shores of this Island, and which may not only vindicate the Honour, and establish the Safety of the British Empire, but may also, to the latest Posterity, serve as an Example to strike Terror into Tyrants, and to inspire Courage and Hope to insulted and oppressed Nations.

For the Attainment of these great Ends, it is necessary that we should not only be an *unconquerable*, but a *zealous*, and *united*, and *unconquerable* People—that we should consider the public Safety as the chief Interest of every Individual—that every Man should deem the Sacrifice of his Fortune and his Life to his Country as nothing more than his Duty—that no Man should murmur at any Exertions or Privations which this *awful* Crisis may impose upon him—that we should regard Faintness or Languor in the *common* Cause as the basest Treachery—that we should go into the Field with an undaunted Resolution to *conquer* or to *die*—and that we should look upon nothing as a Calamity compared with the Subjugation of our Country.

We have most sacred Duties to perform—we have most invaluable Blessings to preserve—we have to *gain* Glory and Safety, or to incur irreparable Disgrace, and to fall into irrevocable Ruin. Upon *our* Efforts will depend the Triumph of Liberty over Despotism—of national Independence over Projects of universal Empire—and, finally, of Civilization itself over Barbarism.

At *such* a Moment we deem it our Duty solemnly to bind ourselves to each other, and to our Countrymen, in the most sacred Manner, that we will employ all our Exertions to *rescue* the *Spire*, and to assist the Resources of the Kingdom—that we will be ready with our Services of every Sort, and on every Occasion, in its Defence—and that we will rather perish together, than live to see the Honour of the British Name tarnished, or that *whole* Inheritance of *Greatness*, *Glory*, and *Liberty* destroyed, which has descended to us from our Forefathers, and which we are determined to transmit to our Posterity.

JACOB BOSANQUET, CHAIRMAN.

“**B**EHIND THESE SOLDIERS OF THE REGULAR Army, as a means of destruction for parachutists, airborne invaders, and any traitors that may be found in our midst—behind the regular Army we have more than a million of the Local Defence Volunteers, or, as they are much better called, the ‘Home Guard.’ These officers and men, a large proportion of whom have been through the last War, have the strongest desire to attack and come to close quarters with the enemy wherever he may appear. Should the invader come to Britain, there will be no placid lying down of the people in submission before him as we have seen, alas, in other countries. We shall defend every village, every town, and every city.”

July 14, 1940

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Fellow Citizens,

BONAPARTE threatens to invade us : He promises to enrich his soldiers with our property : To glut their lust with our Wives and Daughters : To incite his Hell-hounds to execute his vengeance he has *sworn* to permit every thing. Shall we merit, by our cowardice, the titles of sordid Shopkeepers, Cowardly Scum, and Dastardly Wretches, which in every proclamation he gives us : No ; we will loudly give him *the lie* : let us make ourselves ready to shut our Shops and march to give him the reception his malicious calumnies deserve : Let every brave young fellow instantly join the *Army* or *Navy* ; and those among us, who, from being married, or so occupied in business, cannot, let us join some Volunteer Corps, where we may learn the use of arms and yet attend our business ; let us encourage recruiting in our neighbourhood, and loudly silence the tongues of those whom Ignorance or Defection (if any such there be) lead them to doubt of the attempt to invade, or inveigh against the measures taken to resist it. — By doing this, and feeling confidence in ourselves, we shall probably prevent the attempt, or, if favoured by a dark night, the enemy should reach our shores, — our Unanimity and Strength will paralyze his efforts and render him an easy prey to our brave *Army*. Let us, in our families and neighbourhood, thus contribute to so desirable an event, and the *blood-stained banners of the vaunted Conquerors of Europe will soon be hung up in our Churches, the honourable Trophies of our brave Army* : — an Army ever Victorious when not doubled in numbers ; and the only Army who can stand the charge of Bayonets. — What Army ever stood **THEIRS!!!** — *Let the welfare of our Country animate all — and “ come the World in Arms against us, and we’ll shock ’em ! ”*

A SHOPKEEPER.

Thce, Haughty Tyrants ne’er shall tame,
All their Attempts to pull thee down
Shall but arouse thy gen’rous flame
To work their woe and thy renown. ---

RULE BRITANNIA.

MEN OF ENGLAND!

IT is said that some of you are so discontented that you would join the Enemies against your Country—Is it possible that you are so misled, as to believe that the Enemies to England would, whatever they pretend, be friends to you? Be assured, if you are so persuaded, that you are grossly imposed upon. What should make them your friends—What ties should bind them?—Think a little; and a very little proper reflection will be sufficient to make you see, that the Invaders of your Country, in their hearts, hate the inhabitants of it; and will, in the end, themselves betray the Traitors to it.

The Invaders would nearly desolate your country—and if Provisions are dear now, what would they be when numberless stacks of hay and corn were burnt—the cattle destroyed, and a horrid legion of desperate, faithless, lawless Invaders to be maintained?—who would trample upon every tie, break all promises, make *hells* of you first, but soon sacrifice your wives, your daughters, your families, and yourselves, when you had served their purpose. If any few among you were guilty of plunder, you would quickly yourselves be plundered and destroyed.

It has been the necessity of defending our country against its enemies that has made provisions dear; but your wages have been increased in proportion—and though you may sometimes, in the course of exertion, suffer some hardships, as *every body* in their turn must do, you may, unless it be your own fault, enjoy the greatest comforts—a peaceable home—a happy family—a quiet country, whose trade and consequence is envied by all the world—plentiful harvests—a government that respects you, and that your Forefathers would have defended with the last drop of their blood—you have an excellent and lawful King, who will protect you; and above all, you may have a blessing from God, who will reward you hereafter, if you do your duty *here*. But from a Usurper and Invader you can have nothing to expect but the being chosen to his lawless schemes for power. Let who will tell you the contrary, he comes only for plunder and revenge upon the only nation he fears. Will you be his instruments, his tools? Can you, an Englishman, lower yourselves to such a manner, as to such a mean Usurper. Heaven, from the beginning, intended you should have Kings and superiors—Equality never was intended—it never can be on this earth—Heaven and man, a false claim! Bonaparte himself has shown you how false he intended to establish it. Your forefathers call to you from their graves—their warning voice tells you, that you would soon find the perfidy of his team. The wretched credulous you would bring yourselves and your families into, you would repeat too late—deprived of every friend, but sure of ample punishment here and hereafter.

People of England!—Sons of my beloved glorious Country!—You are now called upon by the Women of your country to protect them.—Can you refuse to hear us?—Can you bear the thought of us only seeing us used with insult and barbarity, and seeing your country bleed at every pore, but of being the occasion of these dreadful evils, in consequence of your mistaken opinions, and by suffering yourselves to be deceived and misled by foreign misrep'ring wretches, who have only our, and your ruin at heart.

Arise, Men of England,—you who may give consent to your country, safety to us, and exulting glory to yourselves.—Arise, Men of England, to the *immediate* aid you by us demand.

Englishwoman.

Printed for J. GINGER, 169, Broad-st.

Published for Thomas and Sons

Which may be had at the Price of Sixpence each have been published, price 1s. 6d. each.

Citizens of London!

YOUR generous spirited Forefathers more than Two hundred Years ago being threatened as we are now with a foreign Invasion, raised and armed Ten Thousand Two hundred and Seven Men, in the several Wards of this City, as appears in Detail by the annexed Schedule; besides which they voluntarily voted Government Sixteen of the largest Ships in the Thames, and Four Pinnaces or light Frigates, the Expense and Charges of which of every Kind were voluntarily defrayed, during the Whole Time they were in the Service of the Public, by the Citizens of London.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

Let us imitate the noble Example of such Ancestors.--- We are ten Times more numerous!--- Ten Times more Opulent!--- May their sublime Spirit inspire us with a similar Ardour!--- Then will the Citizens of London, alone, bring into the Field to oppose this flagitious Foe *Ten times Ten Thousand Men!*

Let us shew a bright Example to our Country.

Let us raise, arm, and maintain, during the Contest, *One hundred Thousand Men!*

MIDDLEHAM,

February 9th. 1801

THE Minister of this Parish earnestly exhorts the Parishioners to pay all dutiful respect to his Majesty's Proclamation for observing the appointed day, Friday February 13th. as a day of SOLEMN FASTING and HUMILIATION by a serious attention on DIVINE WORSHIP, and by supplicating the mercy of ALMIGHTY GOD in behalf of these Realms, afflicted with War and Scarcity, and under just apprehensions of future Trials.



SMITH, Printer, and Bookseller, RICHMOND.



JOHN BULL CAUGHT NAPPING

While the British Government is asleep, he is tempted to sign a "Definite Treaty" for peace. The would-be Invader's "Plan for Invading England" and his "Peace with Russia" are prepared.



Selling the Skin before the Bear is caught - or cutting up the Bull before he is Killed.

THE WOULD-BE INVADER AND HIS HENCHMEN

They plan the division of the Country yet unconquered. Britannia on the alert : " When those Morons have settled their plan, I will just rouse the Bull and then see who will be cut up first "



AN HEROGLYPHIC, DESCRIBING THE STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, FOR 1804.

EXPLANATION
 JOHN BULL is sitting under his Oak, supported by Commerce and Industry, viewing the Ensigns of his Enemies, as they are gathered under the Tree of Liberty, which is the symbol of the Revolution. He is surrounded by the British People, who are armed with the Staff of Peace, and the Olive Branch, and the Sword of Justice. The Dragon represents the French Republic, and the three Lions represent Great Britain. The speech bubbles contain the following dialogue:
 Dragon: "As the Romans treated Carthage, so will I plunder and destroy thy Cities, and who shall deliver thee from the Fury of my Soldiers?"
 Three Lions: "O Gog, art thou come to take a Spoil? Hast thou gathered thy Company to take a Prey? Tremble, Monster. It is with Britons that thou hast to combat..."
 Cherub: "I will turn thee back: Thou shalt fall upon the Mountains of Israel; thou and all thy Bands, and the People that is with thee. I will give thee unto the ravens Birds of every Sort, and to the Beasts of the Field to be devoured."

THE WAR OF NERVES, 1804

DRAGON: "As the Romans treated Carthage, so will I plunder and destroy thy Cities, and who shall deliver thee from the Fury of my soldiers?"

THREE LIONS: "O Gog, art thou come to take a Spoil? Hast thou gathered thy Company to take a Prey? Tremble, Monster. It is with Britons that thou hast to combat. . ."

Though Bantam Boney - claps his wings,
 Yet this we may rely on
 He'll turn his tail, and run away,
 When ever he meets the Lion



THE FIRST INTERVIEW between the LION and COCK!

THE LION ROUSES

The little Cock may clap his Wing : " Yet this we may rely on. . . . He'll turn his tail,
 and run away, Whenever he meets the Lion "





THE MEN of KENT inviting BONAPARTE to a BANQUET!!

THE UNCHANGED MENU OF KENTISHMEN FOR INVADERS

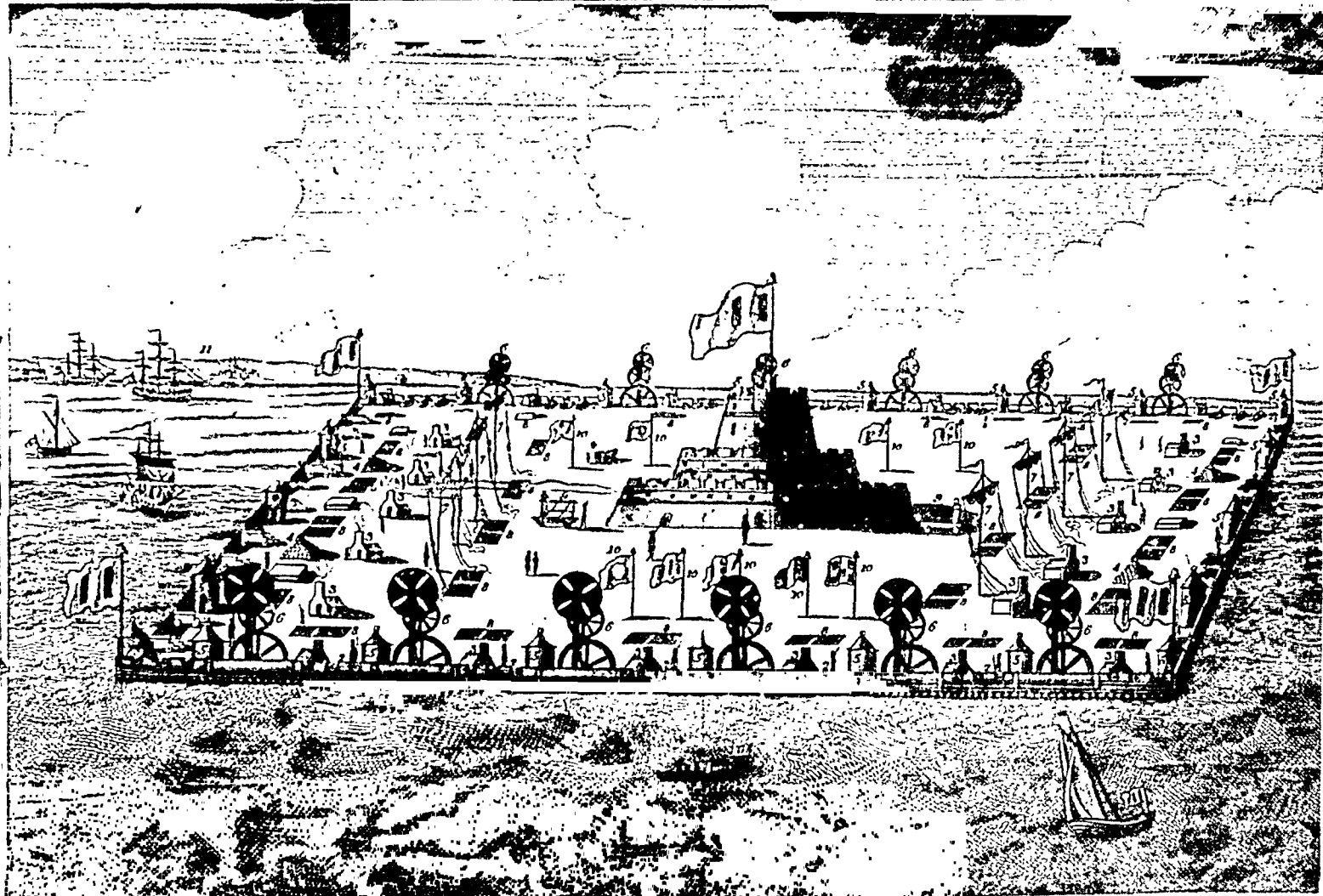
"Gunpowder Soup, Force Meat Balls, Kentish Artichoke, and Firework Custard."

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 100 The large ship



LA THILORIERE
ou
DESCENTE EN ANGLETERRE
de l'ambassadeur de France à Londres
par M. de Lamoignon, Secrétaire d'Etat
des Affaires Etrangères

LA 11^{ou} ANGLETERRE
 DESCENTE EN HOMMES et qui se contena que 300,000 Français...
 Projet d'une Montgolfière capable d'envoyer 3000 hommes et qui se contena que 300,000 Français...
 ou suspendra une timbre qui présentera une nappe de plume suffisante pour couvrir le royaume...
 Extraire du Publiciste du 24th 1^{er} 1812 An 2^{me}.
 A Paris, chez Boudard, Rue St Denis N^o 175 An 2^{me}.



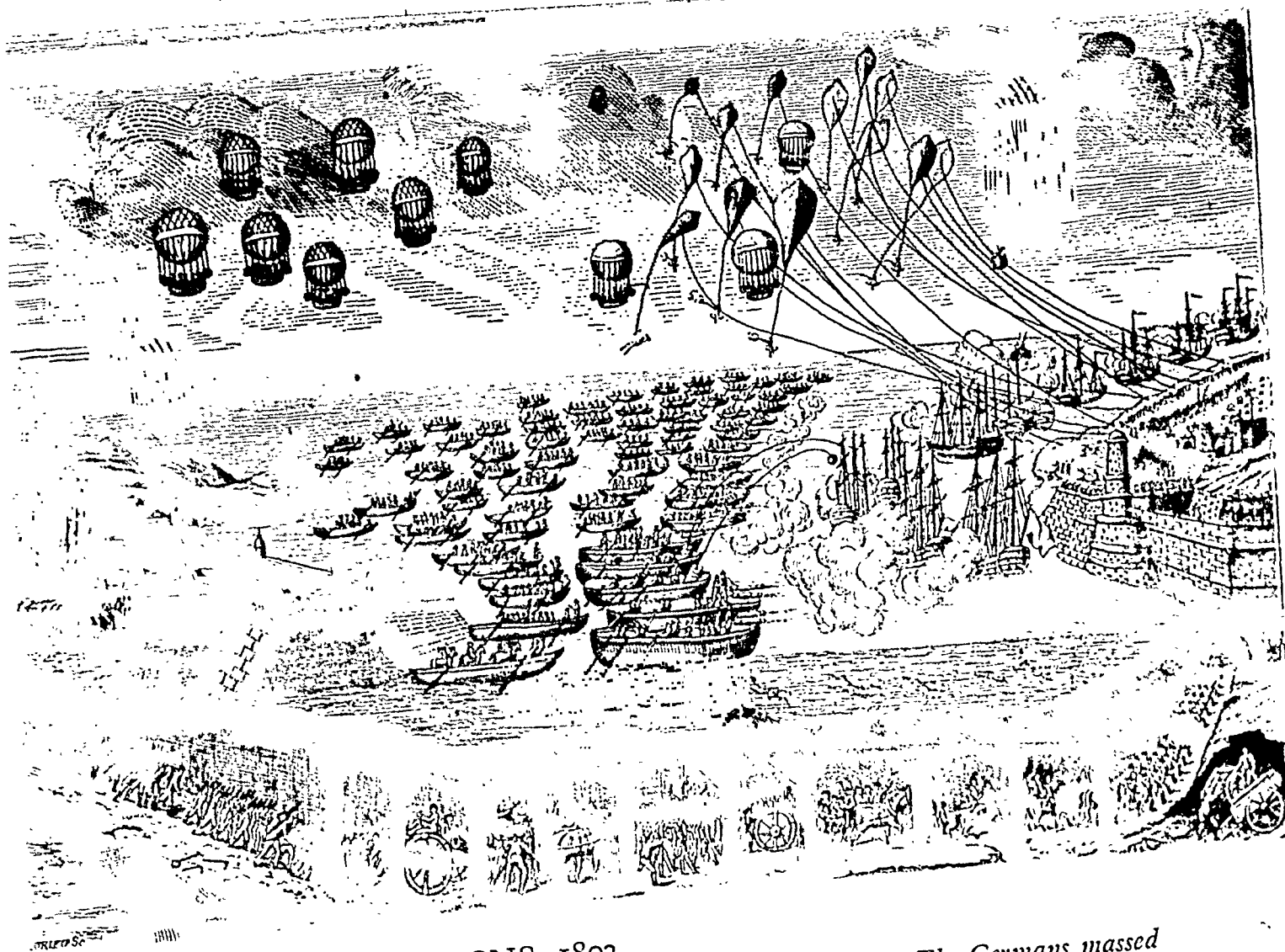
1. The Citadel.
2. The Breast Work Battery's mounted with guns carrying Balls of six pounds each.
3. The Furnaces for heating the Balls, Cooking &c. Peninsula of Balls.
4. The Work a Water Wheel.

THE GREAT RAFT, NOW BUILDING AT BREST. **700 YARDS LONG, and 350 BROAD,** **ENGRAVED from the MODEL presented to the FRENCH DIRECTORY.**

Published Feb. 1804, by J. E. B. St. John, Long Lane, West Smithfield.

5. The Masts to hoist Balls in succession.
6. The Helms thro the Raft to get at Water for different uses also to drain off Water that may come over the Breast Work.
7. The Engines in case of Fire.
8. The Flags for the station of each Regiment
9. Breast Harbour.

INVASION BY SEA
The Floating Fortress

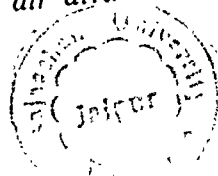


BRITISH
COUN
STROKES

Women of
Britain prep
to meet the

COMBINED OPERATIONS 1803

"In September 1940, the Battle of Britain was at its climax. The Germans massed 2,500 barges along the Channel coast for the invasion of Britain. The German air attacks on Britain were the preliminary to invasion. The air attack was so decisively beaten that the invasion fleet never sailed"—(M.O.I.)





BRITISH COUNTER- STROKES

Women of
Britain prepare
to meet the Foe

Vent. Contraire.
Vaincs efforts du Beau Sexe Anglais pour empêcher la descente.



BRITISH COUNTER-MEASURES
"The Home Guard"

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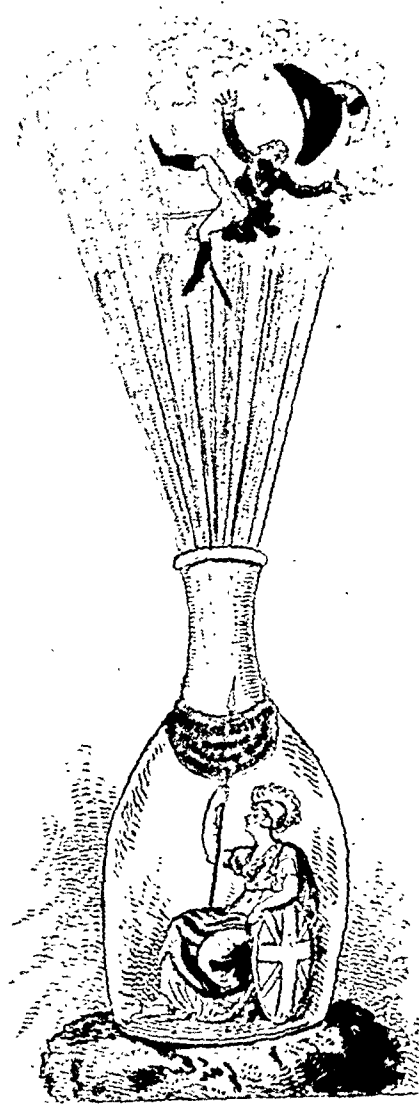
... the ...

THE TINKER, THE TAILOR, THE CANDLESTICKMAKER

What the Man in the Street thinks of the Invasion threat

THE BRITISH SPIRIT

*Composed of true Liberty, Courage, Loyalty
and Religion, it proves too strong for the
Invader, and he is blown sky-high*



BRITANNIA
*Blowing up the
Corsican Bottle Conjuror*

Hoo-haw- There he goes!!



THEN
AND NOW

"Grim-Joe"
1813-1943

GRIM JOEY DASHING LITTLE BONEY
into the Jaws of a Russian Bear.

Nonasata de phosata! Eplata coligata: uenitona etate et uita narya. Bonata maculata con erigata et sapientia uenitona etate.
 Mebest u epantata mlyta et oarigata canata! uenitona.
 Buonaparte's Fame overpowered & destroyed by the Russian Army and Peasantry



НАПОЛЕОНОВА СЛАВА - NAPOLEON'S FAME

THE INVADER'S PRESTIGE AT STAKE

Napoleon when warned by his Generals against an "impossible" Russian campaign, says: "... A word that exists only in the dictionary of fools"

A black and white woodcut illustration. In the center, a man with a beard and a hat walks towards the right, carrying a large bundle on his back and holding a long staff. To his right, a young boy is pulling a small cart or sled. In the background, there are trees and a small house. The style is characteristic of 19th-century book illustrations.

A RUSSIAN BOOR returning from his FIELD SPORTS.

copied from an Original Russian Print Etched by G. Crankshaw

THE FIGHTING BEHIND THE LINES

Specimen of RUSSIAN chopping BLOCKS



Многоли Васъ? аль всѣ ужь! — Такъ къ стати идос таль дорубить чтобъ
впредь не тревожили

So your the last ! says this brave honest Man. Now Nap return to Russia if you can.

Copied from an Original
Russian Print
- } Edited by G. Cruikshank

THE INVADERS HARASSED BY PATRIOTS

AT THE GATES OF MOSCOW



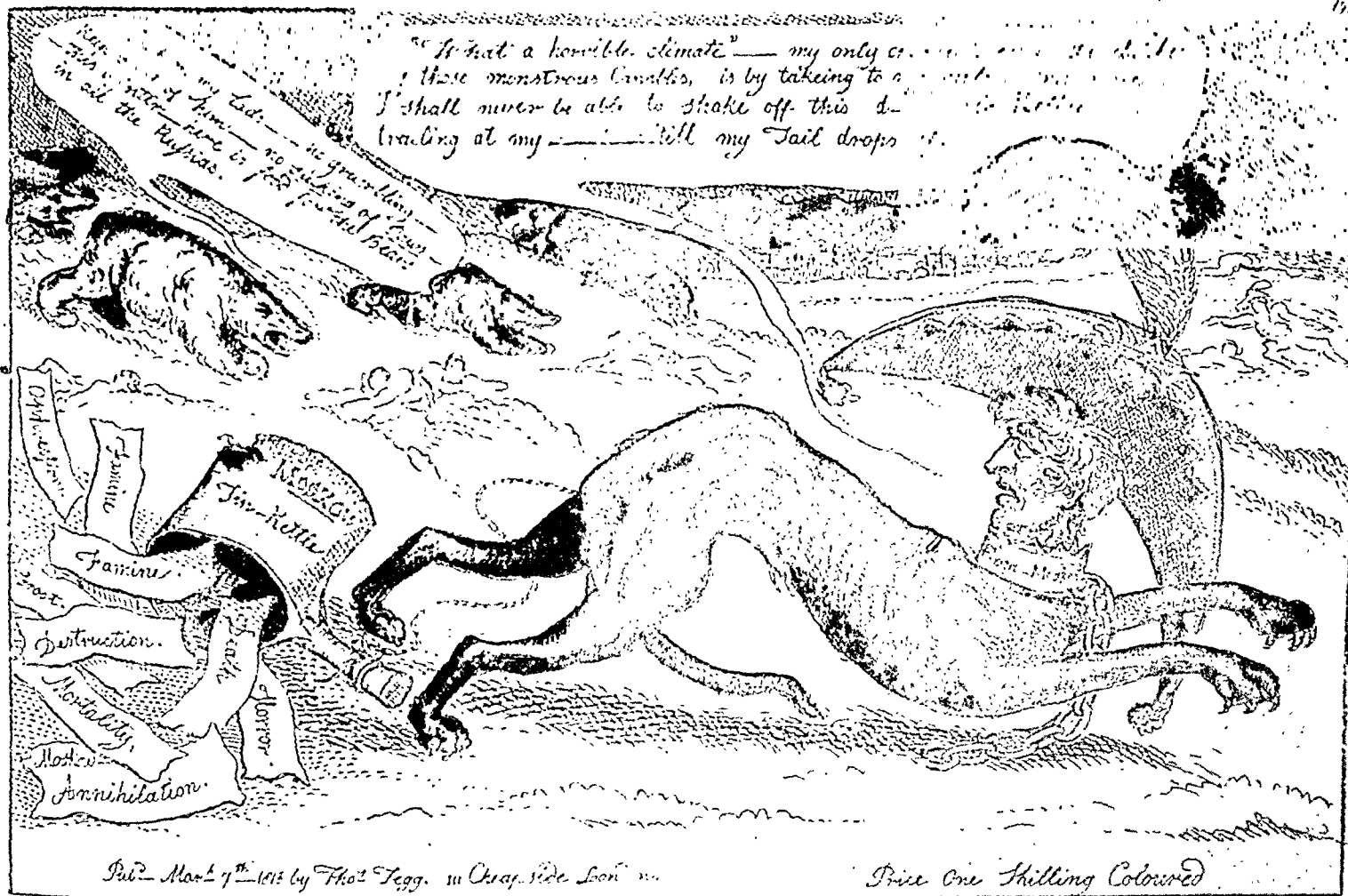
THE INVADER'S DILEMMA :

To stand .

Price One Shilling Coloured

London Pub. House — 1891 by J. S. & J. G. — W. E. 1891

The COSSACK EXTINGUISHER.



THE CORSICAN BLOODHOUND, beset by the BEARS of Russia.

"Evidently the Russian land has its own traditions :
 . . . frost and death for enemies"

ILYA EHRENBURG, 1943

He jumps the cage
 and the cage is broken.



THEY HAD A LOT OF BUTTER AND BEEF.

WE CAME FOR BOOTY—

Вот так доразъ это съ-
бороды и не те. не его не
обманешь и не испугает.
Лазо бы был добрый до
своей земли и таскает
с полку с три хороба!

Вот так же, дурной, дурной
воротень лесов, когда не
догонишь, так дурной дурной
это лавостиник, и лавостиник
как кошка, и турки, и тур-
зацы, свина, разтерче-
ли и сажь чинил за дн-
ло. и приходил, лавостиник
остригнулся и воротил
ся — ах! братцы со-
свдушки, берегите, по-
не прогонишь в лес!

Как бы спасти наши
походки съ дотомом,
да не наши жезлы — а
притес и не жезлы — а
запас не до жезлы — а
жизни бы только жезлы!



Руской мужикъ Вавила Морозъ на заячей охотѣ.

BUT ARE RUNNING TO SAVE OUR SKINS

ДУХЪ НЕУСТРАШИМОСТИ РУССКИХЪ.



Примерная твердость духа въ дворянѣхъ Рязанскаго Крестовика, Князь Мансуровъ въ Москвѣ въ-
головничко осудилъ разстрѣлять за ихъ любовь къ царю, Государю и Отечеству. (См. Моск. вѣст. 1872. г. № 6, стр. 146.)

HOSTAGES NOW AND THEN
Russians prefer death to treachery

Stab'd at Malta!



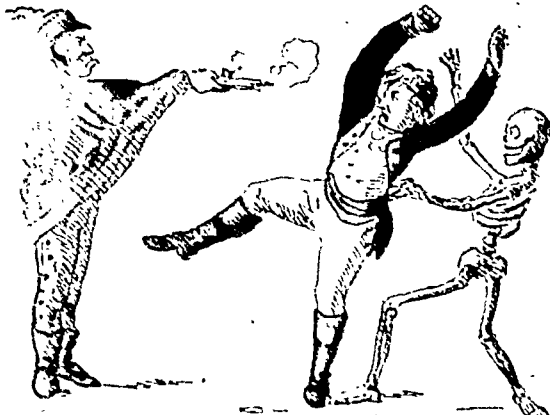
Drown'd at Alexandria!



Jiranged at Cairo!



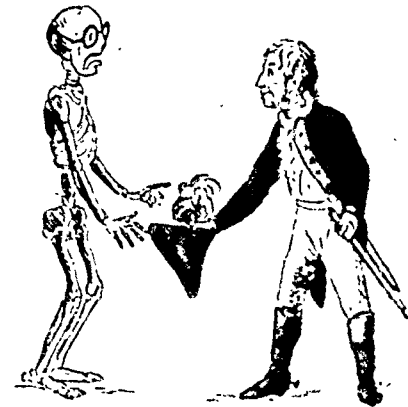
Shot by a Tripoline Gentleman!



Devoured by Wild Beasts in the Desert!



Alive in Paris!!!



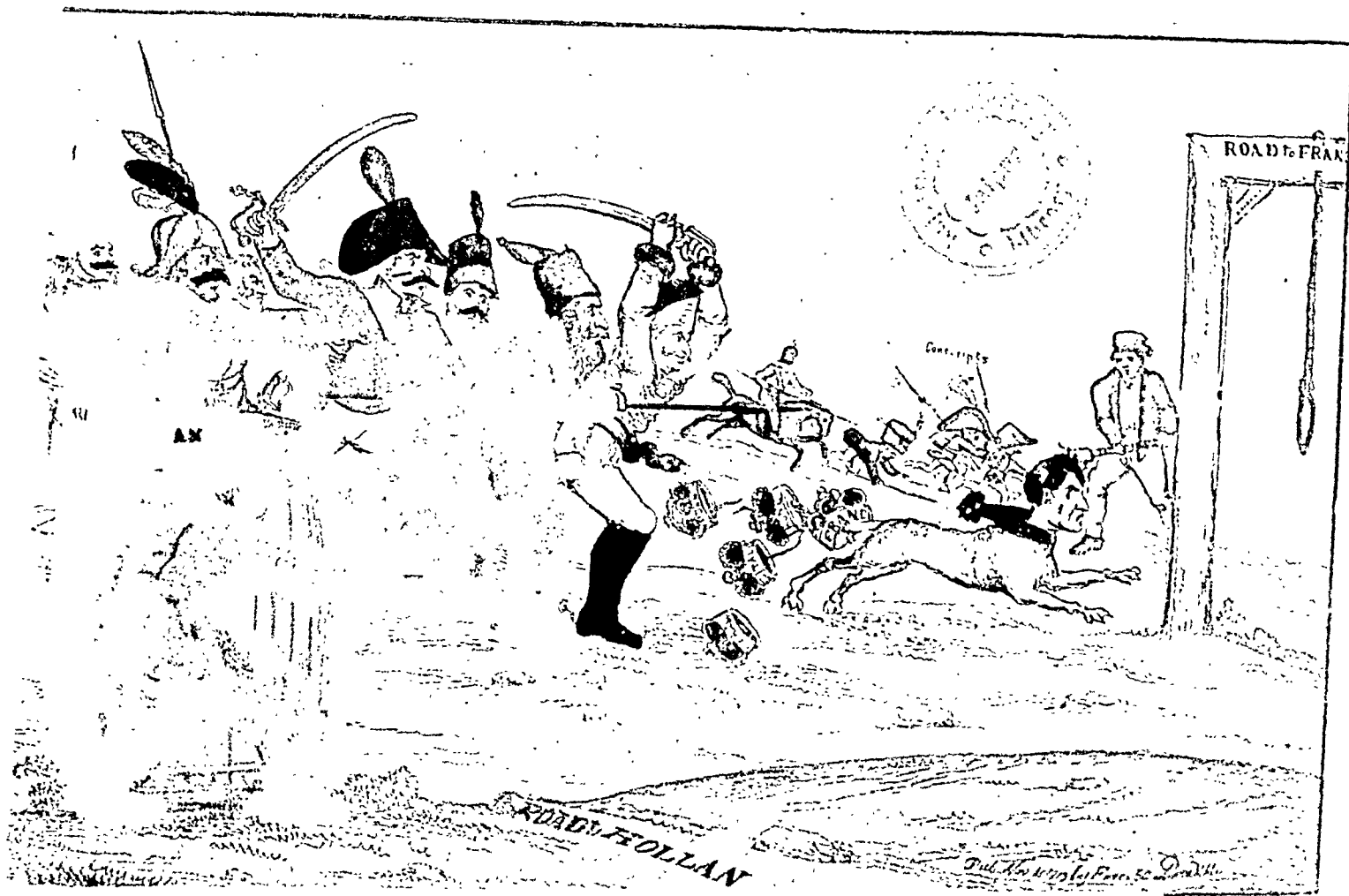
London: Pub'd by J. C. Gutter, 1799.
Buonapartes' Dance of Death!

THE INGLORIOUS AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

The Stepping Stones of Disaster



THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Superior Sea power strangles the lifelines of the Tyrant and enables the Allies to liberate Africa and wrest Italy from him



THE CORSICAN MAD DOG or the Hopeful Solution of the Destroyer of the Human Race

W. Pitt in Reply to one of the Jacobinical Speeches made by the Opposition respecting the Futility of the Campaign. People shall see the Energies of this Country will one Day afford a Example for all other Nations to emulate & be moved by the Energies of France to fight for and secure their Independence. Behold the Corsican mad dog is a perfect Example.

Mr. Churchill in his speech of October 14, 1942, referring to Hitler, said: "He sees with chagrin and amazement, that our defeats are but stepping stones to victory and that his victories are only the stepping stones to ruin"



